

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 26

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1882.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 40

THE TOMB'S TRIUMPH.

Ralph Waldo Emerson Passes to His Reward.

Criticism Relating to the Belmont-Blaine Difficulty.

A One Hundred Thousand Dollar Smoke in Cleveland.

The Disastrous Floods in the Red River Country.

The Minnesota and Dakota Elevators Falling Into the Hands of a Monopoly.

Death From Chloroform in a Dental Chair at Omaha.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

A BIG FIRE.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—Scribner's tobacco factory burned this morning. Loss \$100,000.

LANSON HANGED.

LONDON, April 28.—Dr. George H. Lanson was hanged at nine o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife's brother. He was very pale, and excited, and had to be supported to the gallows and held up during the pining and burial service. The drop was nine feet and death was instantaneous. His body hung for one hour.

ANOTHER MOB HANGING.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 28.—A party of masked men appeared at the jail at one o'clock this morning and demanded the surrender of Frank McManus, the tramp who ravished and mutilated Nina Spear yesterday. The sheriff refused to tell where the prisoner was. The mob then took him prisoner and broke open the cell. McManus was found on the second floor, and was taken to a large tree in front of the high school, and hanged. He was 26 years old, and made a full confession.

THE GREATEST BLESSING.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every kind, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

THE TOMB'S TRIUMPH.

Ralph Waldo Emerson Passes to the Dim Future Full of Years and Honors.

Boston, Mass., April 27.—The death of Longfellow, the poet, has been closely followed by that of one of his most intimate associates, Ralph Waldo Emerson, a philosopher and a poet also. The latter event occurred at Mr. Emerson's residence in Concord, at 8:50 o'clock this evening, after an illness, which began, as Longfellow's did, from taking a cold, and resulted fatally in almost the same length of time. The form of his illness, however, varied, that of Longfellow developing into inflammation of the bowels, and that of Emerson into inflammation of the lungs, or pneumonia. The report of the illness in both cases was kept very quiet, and as few knew of Mr. Longfellow's illness until near the end, so not many heard of Mr. Emerson's condition until his case was considered very critical.

Both of these men died at home, surrounded only by their family friends, and both passed peacefully from this life to the life hereafter. Had Mr. Emerson been a younger man he would doubtless have been able to throw off the attack on his lungs, which finally drew him to his death, for the disease only affected one lung, and that so lightly that he suffered very little during his illness, and was not afflicted with a cough or difficulty in breathing. He finally died, not so much from the disease as from the slow exhaustion of his powers, and so quietly that there was almost no sign from him when the end came. His condition had been so easy that it deceived even his physicians, who, up to a late hour this afternoon, was of the opinion that he was in no immediate danger, although recognizing the gravity of the situation and giving no hope of his recovery. His condition this morning was about the same as yesterday, and as there was no evident change a barber was sent for to shave him. On arriving, however, it was found by the barber that he was too weak for the operation, and it was given up. During a considerable part of Mr. Emerson's illness he has been delirious, although not violently so, and while recognizing the friends about him he has thought himself in a strange place, and has been constant in his importunities to be taken home. He has apparently not recognized his approach to death, but has gone down as calmly and easily as any man could do. Last evening he was rational and conversed intelligently with a friend, but today he has been delirious most of the time, with occasional lucid periods. A few hours before his death he became unconscious, and from sleep passed into eternity.

DR. GUION.

WATKINS, Wis., April 27.—The Dr. Guion abduction and abortion case, at New London, the particulars of which have been telegraphed, and which has created so much excitement in this county and elsewhere, has assumed another phase. The Doctor was required to procure \$1,000 bail to appear for examination next week, or else go to jail and the commitment was made out and placed in the hands of Mischok, Chief of Police of New London, who had the defendant in charge. Mischok has been around the county with Guion, helping him to procure the required amount of bail, and they had succeeded in collecting something over \$400. Yesterday morning Guion could not be found. He had skipped the county with what money he had collected, and left the officers and the law in the lurch. Excitement runs high, and owing to the very serious nature of the alleged crime active measures will be taken. The district attorney here is now preparing the papers for the arrest of Mischok, the officer, for allowing Guion to escape. There is a diversity of opinion regarding Mr. Mischok's actions in the matter.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, April 27.—The marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Helen, of Waldeck, took place at George's chapel, Windsor, to-day. A large crowd gathered at the station to witness the departure of the wedding guests. Windsor was gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the event. The shops were closed, and the town crowded with visitors. Salutes were fired during the day. The war ships at Portsmouth and other places were decorated with flags. The marriage ceremony, which was conducted shortly after 1 o'clock, the archbishop of Canterbury being the chief officiating clergyman.

To Persons About to Marry: "To persons about to marry," Douglas Jerrold's advice was "don't," we supplement by saying, without laying in a supply of SPRING BLOSSOM, which cures all urinary and other kidney and bladder complaints. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

For sale by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

BELMONT AND BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Belmont declines to talk for publication, but it is known he resents the attitude of the committee toward him as a member. He says its members were awed by the audacity of Mr. Blaine. It is asserted he intends to resign from the committee, and take that occasion for an attack on Blaine in the open House. Among Blaine's friends there is great difference of opinion as to the wisdom of his utterances before the committee and his attitude towards Belmont.

RED RIVER FLOODS.

ST. VINCENT, April 27.—At this city there is not a side walk that is not two feet under water. In Emerson, the water reaches the window tops, and a piano was seen floating down the street to-day. The loss will be \$100,000. Snow fell here night before last to a depth of one inch, and last night it rained.

CHLOROFORM.

OMAHA, Neb., April 27.—Mrs. Isaac Thompson, of Sarpy county, a Swedish woman about 35 years old, died in this city to-day, in a dentist's chair, from the effects of chloroform. She took chloroform two weeks ago and had several teeth extracted by the same dentist, but this time proved fatal. At the post-mortem and inquest this afternoon the verdict of the jury was death from paralysis of the heart from the effect of chloroform administered by Dr. J. S. Charles. The relatives of the deceased will probably cause his arrest.

Sub It In. Jacob Loeckman, 274 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using THOMAS' EUCLYPTIC OIL for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

LUNGS convulsed by cough can be soothed with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND and TAR.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

FORTY-THREE ELEVATORS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 27.—To-day negotiations were closed in this city whereby the control and a majority ownership of the forty-three grain elevators of Messrs. Barnes & Magill, of Fargo, located at many different leading points along the Northern Pacific railroad and branches in Minnesota and Northern Dakota, were transferred to the Minneapolis Millers' Association. Mr. Barnes sells his entire interest to the association, while Magill retains a minority ownership. This system of elevators handles the bulk of the wheat crop of the Red River Valley and along the Northern Pacific, most of which has heretofore gone eastward via Duluth and the lakes. The present change is expected to result in bringing a large share of the Northern Pacific grain to the Minneapolis mills.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer," restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, \$1 at druggists. Depot, Prentice & Evenson, Janesville.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by Wells' Health Renewer, \$1 at druggists. Depot, Prentice & Evenson, Janesville.

Analysis of Cows' Milk.

During the winter quarter of 1880, analyses were made of the milk of forty-two cows kept at the Government Agricultural Institution, Glasnevin, County Dublin, by Charles A. Cameron, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

The morning's milk and the evening's milk of each cow were analyzed once, and an examination of the mixed milk of the forty-two cows was also made. The cows, it may be mentioned, were good animals; they had from one to three crosses of the shorthorn breed. They were in the house during the period of the experiments. Their food consisted of a daily allowance of from eight to ten stones of pulped mangels and turnips, and exhausted grain from the brewery, together with from one-half to 1 1/2 stones of hay. They were, therefore, liberally fed.

In every instance the quantity of milk yielded in the morning exceeded the proportion furnished in the evening. In two instances the morning's supply was three times more abundant, and in very many cases twice as plentiful. About eight hours intervened between the two milkings. Thirty out of the forty-two cows gave richer milk in the evening than in the morning, while the remaining twelve gave equally good at both milkings. The average amount of solids in the morning's milk was 13.20, and the evening's milk 13.74—a difference of 0.54 per cent. The increase in the amount of solid matters in the evening's milk was due chiefly to the larger amount of fats contained in the latter. The amount was 4.22 or 0.4 per cent. over the proportion (3.82 per cent.) found in the morning's milk. In the case of the mixed milk of the forty-two cows, that yielded in the evening was richer by 0.56 per cent. of solid matter, including 0.44 per cent. of fats.

The results of the analyses of the milk of these forty-two cows show that the mixed milk of well-fed cows in houses, in the last quarter of the year, contains, when poorest—i. e., in the morning—13.90 per cent. of solid matter, including 3.20 per cent. of fats. On the 24th of November the mixed milk of eight cows, which happened to be in the same house, was analyzed. One hundred parts contained: Total solid matters, 13.90 per cent.; solids, minus fats, 9.75; fats, 4.15; ash, 0.72.

The Society of Public Analysts of Great Britain and Ireland have adopted, as a standard for the poorest pure milk, 9 per cent. of solids minus fats, and 2.5 per cent. of fats—a total of 11.5 per cent. of solids. There is little doubt that milk containing less than 11.5 per cent. of solids is watered or skimmed. The mixed milk of 100 cows kept on the dairy farm of Mr. E. M. Russell, Perry Square, was found to contain at the evening's milking 13.85 per cent. of solids, including 4.60 per cent. of fats and 0.72 per cent. of ash. The solids, minus fats, were 9.25 per cent. The analysis was made in March, 1881.

I think there is the strongest proof that milk on the average contains more than 13 per cent. of solid matters. During the last sixteen years I have examined an immense number of specimens of this liquid, and whenever I was certain that it was pure, I invariably found it to contain more than 12 per cent. of solids. I am quite satisfied that the milk of Dublin dairy herds contains from 13 to 15 per cent. of solids.

As to the method of analysis, ten grammes of milk were kept in a shallow capsule in the water bath at 212° F. until thoroughly desiccated; the residue showed the amount of total solid matters. The ten grammes dried and pulverized, were boiled in about eighty cubic centimeters of ether for several hours, an upright condenser being placed over the flask containing the ether to prevent a waste of the latter. The ether containing the milk fats in solution was filtered (a very small piece of filtering paper being used) into a light tarred flask. The ether was distilled off, and the last traces got rid of by passing a current of high dry air through the flask and condenser. The flask and its fatty contents were then weighed. The amount of the ash was determined by igniting at a low temperature in a platinum dish the residue obtained by evaporating ten grammes of the milk to dryness.

It is perhaps, in part, owing to the great care taken to extract every particle of the fat that such high percentages of that ingredient were obtained.

In every instance the amount of solids was determined by two independent experiments. Many of the weightings of the fats and ash were repeated.—The Analyst.

The chief use of sulphur in gunpowder is to increase its combustibility, which it does in consequence of the low temperature at which it burns. But the larger the proportion of sulphur the weaker will be the powder.

A SMALL Caxton Printing Press, good as new, for sale at the Gazette Counting Rooms.

LOCAL MATTERS.

\$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for F. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars. nov23dailly

On Thirty Days' Trial.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address: Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. oct23dailly

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrhs, and the Throat troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25c a box everywhere. mar12d-tues-thur-fri-33dly

10,000 CALVES!

Wanted, from two days to eight weeks old, for which the highest market price will be paid at the market on the bridge R. J. ROONEY. nov23d-tues

A FULL supply of attorneys' blanks at Sutherland's.

CLASS LESSONS in elocution at Cannon's hall, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Everybody welcome, whether they are private pupils or not. Admission 10 cents.

New goods every day at Archie Reid's.

Lost—A lot of shoe makers tools in a small shoe box. Please leave them at Wright's leather store.

White and colored embroidery 12 yards for 25 cents only, at Archie Reid's.

ICE—Our prices for the season from May 1st to October 1st, 1882, will be as follows: 25 pounds per day, \$7.00; 30 pounds per day, \$8.50; 50 pounds per day, \$12.00.

By the month: 25 pounds per day, \$200; 30 pounds per day, \$250.

All season bills due July 1st, 1882.

All month bills due at the end of each month.

HOGBOOM & ATWOOD.

SILK dollmakers are cheapest at Archie Reid's.

You can get the latest novelties in collars and cuffs, at Mattie McCullagh's.

Hoor skirts, bustles and ladies' underwear at very low figures, at Archie Reid's.

All styles of Jewelry, Fancy Hair Ornaments, Waves, Frizzes, and the latest in hair goods, at Mattie McCullagh & Co's.

Those new dress goods at Archie Reid's are just the thing, and prices are the lowest every time.

Miss Mattie McCullagh & Co. have a fine selection of Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Fans, Ladies' Underwear, Parasols, and Summer Shawls.

For the finest Laces and Embroideries, go to Mattie McCullagh & Co's.

TO RENT—Store No. 45, Mitchell block. Possession given May 1st.

J. MITCHELL.

If you want a first class filterer call a Gazette office.

ICE.

Prices from May 1st to October 1st, 1882: 25 lbs. per day \$5; 30 lbs. \$6; 35 lbs. \$7; 40 lbs. \$8. Washed and put in ice box if water and box are ready. Prices to butchers, hotels, restaurants and saloons, 10 cents per hundred. Orders can be left at King's bookstore, or at my residence, No. 2 South Jackson St., or at A. Rider's.

J. H. GATELEY.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Apply at Gazette office or to Mrs. Burr Robbins. Two fifty per week will be paid.

RESIDENCE for sale in First ward at a bargain. The house contains 8 rooms all in first class order, a good barn nearly new, and four large lots, well supplied with fruit. A rare chance to secure a home. Enquire at this Office.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.—My residence, with, or without, vacant lots Terms easy.

J. B. CASSIDAY.

We frequently see People who are married and disgraced for life from the effects of burns and scalds. There is positively no need of this if Cole's Carbolic is promptly applied. It will immediately relieve the pain and cure the worst case without a scar. Small boxes 25 cents; large boxes 75 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMPLETED JAMES MORGAN, 386 and 388 East Water Street, MILWAUKEE,

Takes pleasure in announcing that his arrangements for an immense trade during the present season Are Completed.

Goods in the Thirty-two departments are the very best, well assorted and in full supply, and the prices are guaranteed to be the lowest.

INSPECTION INVITED.

In a few days James Morgan will open a New Department.

apr23dly

The Great Horse Remedy.

For the cure of CUTS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, COLIC, AND SADDLE GALLS, MANOE, CHAFES, CHAPS, SORES, ABSCESSES, SPRED-CHAPS, SORETHROAT, CRACKED HEEL, THIRSH, ROTTING FROG, INFLAMMATIONS AND ALL SKIN AND HOOF DISEASES. It is a powerful, easily applied, and does not gum the collar or pads. It toughens the feet, keeps the frog soft and healthy, prevents the hoof from coming brittle, and will grow a new tough hoof in a short time. It will cure any case of Scurf, Speed Crack or Crack. BOWEN'S VETERINARY CARE BOLISALVE is used and recommended by the leading horsemen and stock men of the country, and is acknowledged the best remedy in existence for general stable use. Pounds cans, \$1.00; small cans, 50 cents. Prepared only by J. W. COLE & CO., Janesville, Wis. Sold by all druggists. mar24d-tues

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOODS.

Splendid Goods,

An Immense Stock

OF

GOODS!

J. M. Bostwick & Son

Have received direct from New York, one of the Largest Stocks of Dry Goods ever put upon the Janesville Market. It is extensive in variety, Large in Quantity, and Fresh and Choice in Quality.

The Prices are among the Attractions at this store, and Challenge the attention of Buyers. The

Department comprises the most desirable novelties in texture, color and design. Exceeding in variety any display heretofore made in this city.

Purchasers of Dress Goods, will find this the most favorable opportunity of the season.

In the general line of Dry Goods the stock offered by

J. M. BOSTWICK & SON

is one of the Completest ever Exhibited in Janesville. It has been selected with the greatest care by the Senior member of the firm in the markets of New York, and comprises one of the Choicest assortments ever offered to the public and the prices command attention and defy competition.

NEW

SPRING PATTERNS

Are now more numerous than ever before, and handsomer than in any previous year.

In Selling all Goods J. M. BOSTWICK & SON, will be the

"Leaders of Popular Prices."

NEW SPRING STYLES!

Wall Papers, Borders, Friezes, Dados, Center and Ceiling Decorations Generally

Also a very large assortment of Curtains, Shade Cloth and Hollands of all Colors, together with a large assortment of

Brass, Ebony and Walnut Lambrequin

Poles, Window Cornices, Curtain Loops, Bands, Fringe, Pins, Hooks and Tassels. Curtain Fixtures of all kinds, Line and Ball Cords, Room Mouldings and Picture Hooks. Velvet Easel Frames, Engravings and Pictures generally. Picture Frames made to order on short notice from the finest and most unique mouldings. The Headquarters for House decorations, and House Furnishing Goods generally, is at the old and reliable Bookstore of

J. SUTHERLAND & SONS, East Side the River, Janesville, Wis.

Here we are to the Front Again ALL HANDS ON DECK!

And ready to serve Our Old and All the New Customers that favor us with a call. If you don't believe it come in and we will show you the improvements that have been made in our

Custom Department.

and a choice line of suitings as you ever looked at in this city and in the READY MADE you all know that we have as good, and sometimes a little better stock

Than You Can Find in the State.

Boys' suits from 4 to 10 years, school, youth and men's suits in great variety. Spring Overcoats from a \$5 coat to a silk lined Carrs Melton. Come in

FOOTE & WILCOX.

I WOULD, WOULD'NT YOU!

GO WHERE YOU CAN GET

The Most Artistically Cut Garments in the City. The Largest and most complete stock to select from. NO OLD STEROTYPED STYLES OR IDEAS. The Newest and most Select in the city. The Lowest Prices in the city at

SHEA'S, THE POPULAR TAILOR, Next Door to Smith & Son, on Main Street.

N. B.—This is copyrighted, (Others Please Catch on.)

SURPRISE PARTY!

The race for success in Business becomes more hotly contested with the advent of every new season; the demands of competition more exacting; the perfection of yesterday but proves the stepping stone for To-day I am determined to Keep on going ahead for First Place, and trust to the judgment of a reward in the shape of liberal patronage in my line of

Men's, Boys', Children's Clothing

for the Spring season of 1882, is large and replete with attractions and my assortment of cloths proves a perfect Surprise Party to my Friends, and for style and fit I claim to have no competitors. My line of

Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing

Goods will prove both ornamental and profitable to all who may favor me with their patronage, assuring them that only fair, honorable dealing is the motive of Yours Respectfully,

FRED SONNEBORN, THE STAR CLOTHIER.

AT THE EMPIRE DRUG STORE!

YOU WILL FIND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines! THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Combs, Brushes, Dressing Cases!

Which will be sold as cheap as any other house in the State. Also all the choice Brands of Cigars and Cigarettes.

CALL AND SEE ME. W. M. M. ELDERIDGE, Druggist. No. 27 Main Street, Janesville, W. aug23dly

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than the combined circulation of any newspaper in Rock county.

Post-Office—Summer Time Table. The mails arrive and depart at the Janesville Post-Office as follows:

Whitewater, Palmyra and Milton.	8 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Chicago and Eastern.	9:20 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Madison.	9:20 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Hartsville).	10:30 A. M.	
Madison and Milton.	12:10 P. M.	
Chicago and Eastern.	12:30 P. M.	
Northern.	1:40 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy, a Har vard).	2:10 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
Madison and Way (via Mil ton).	3:40 P. M.	
Monroe and Way.	4:30 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
Madison.	4:40 P. M.	
Chicago and Eastern (via Watertown).	5:30 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
Rockford (via Alton).	5:40 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Madison and Way.	5:50 P. M.	3:50 P. M.
Madison (city).	6 P. M.	

The Overland Mails Depart and Arrive as follows:

Emerald Grove Daily.	2:00 P. M.	12:00 M.
Johnstown Daily.	2:30 P. M.	12:30 M.
Leighton and Center.	2:40 P. M.	12:40 M.

(Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.)

POST-OFFICE HOURS. On Sundays from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. Money order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front window from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money order Department.

On Saturday night only, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning only, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 6 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

HISTORY OF LITTLE JOHNNY.

[From the Evansville Argus.] Little Johnny went to view The circus and the flip-flop flippers, Johnny tried the flip-flop, too, Now he wears the golden slippers. While they turned these things at will, In the air or on the ground, Johnny turned one higher still, Turned clear up the golden stairs.

THE VERY WORST YET.

A maid went into the water To bathe; but her mamma she sater, And after some effort she sater, And back to the scabbard she brater, Like a lamb led away to the slaughter. She told her she always had thater An obedient, dutiful dater, And if she done as she'd sater, She'd have staid on the shore; and she'd sater Resist her desire for the water. —Punc.

Funeral of the First President Who Died in Office.

During the illness of President Harrison, there were no telegraphic bulletins; the telegraph was then but a philosophic experiment; five years were yet to pass before the first practical wire should be laid. Railroads were but ten years old; such a trip as was planned and executed for Garfield would have been, in Harrison's time, wholly impossible. Mail communication was not one-third what it now is. There were but twenty-six States. The nation scarcely exceeded seventeen millions. Yet the sorrow was as sincere and the tokens as earnest and cordial as those that are now witnessed. The shock to the country was heightened by the fact that Harrison was the first President who had died in office. The wheels of government had revolved for fifty years without this check. The people were unprepared for the event, and were uncertain—nay, anxious—as to its consequences. They had not the assurance we enjoy that the political system would bear the strain. As now, so then, everywhere were seen demonstrations of the national grief. In Washington city nearly every building bore tokens; the public buildings were shrouded, the elegant dwellings were heavily draped—even the lowliest abodes bore some inexpensive badge. Business was suspended. The pageant was, for that era, very ceremonious. The procession was two miles in length, and comprised the United States troops stationed in and near Washington, with many regiments from other cities under the general command of Winfield Scott, beside numerous civic societies and a vast body of civilians. It was marshaled by officers in mourning. The remains of the deceased President were laid temporarily in the Congressional burying-ground, the burial service of the Episcopal church being read by Rev. Mr. Hawley, and military salutes fired. The car on which the coffin was borne from the cemetery is described in contemporaneous accounts as a splendid one, decorated with black plumes and drawn by six white horses. In July following the remains were transferred to their permanent resting-place near North Bend, upon a beautiful knoll rising two hundred feet above the Ohio river.

They were standing just by the front gate of the old farm-house, Farmer Robinson leaning on the gate-post. "Well, miss, I hope you've enjoyed yourself this summer. We hadn't put on much style for you, but we've meant to treat you sort o' so." "Don't mention it, pray," replied Miss Fitzjoy. "It's been the most delightful season I ever knew. Why, I've learned so much about farming that I really believe I shall set out some cucumber trees in the conservatory, and have them fresh for breakfast all winter."

The Cost of Weddings.

Now that the season of fashionable city weddings is once more upon us, it may be interesting to know that some enemy of the human race has prepared and printed the following table of the average expenses of such a festivity. For a wedding of 1,000 guests, with ushers and bridesmaids, exclusive of bridal dress and trousseau:

Cards.	\$ 20 to \$ 35
Matrimonial undertaker.	12 to 15
Usher's scarfs.	12 to 15
Usher's pins.	20 to 60
Minister's fee.	20 to 50
Music.	25 to 50
Dinner given by groom.	30 to 42
Bridesmaid's dress.	500 to 1,000
Music.	50 to 75
Floral.	50 to 100
Organic.	50 to 100
Miscellaneous.	100 to 200
Total.	\$1,875 to \$3,402

People about to incur such an outlay may either take Punch's advice or imitate the Wall street bear who recently caused a man to put his intended son-in-law up to sleeping on the express ground of economy.

It is Worth Remembering

That nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Finger-Tonic would do them more good than the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See adv.

Industries of Norway and Sweden.

Although in Norway and Sweden there are many mines and mills, most of the people gain their living either out of the soil or the sea. The farmer in either country is a marvel of industry and thrift; he will live upon what an American farmer wastes, and live more comfortably than our farming population does as a rule. The amount of labor performed at the special dairy-farms, to which cattle are driven in summer, generally by girls, would horrify a Western maiden; but the Swedish and Norwegian girls thrive on it, enjoying rare good health, and consequent happiness. Still more exacting is the home care of cattle in winter, when much of the food must be specially prepared. On some soil here that would be condemned as good for nothing, fair crops are grown and harvested in the short summer, while in the southern provinces the yield is equal to that of model farms in America.

The maritime statistics of the two countries, and of Norway in particular, are simply staggering. Last year more than a thousand Norwegian vessels entered the port of New York, and seven times as many were busy elsewhere. More than sixty thousand sailors make these vessels, and yet Norwegian sailors are numerous in the merchant navy of almost every other country. About a hundred and twenty thousand Norwegians are engaged in the fisheries. The author minutely describes the great fishing stations of Norway, and here, as elsewhere, is struck by the attention paid by the government to all its resources. Every fishing station has a superintendent, appointed by the government, and the date of beginning the season's work, the time of starting out for the day, and even the places in which the fish are prepared for market, are determined by him; but the officer's duties seem to consist principally in preventing confusion and bad feeling. No liquor is sold at fishing stations, and yet the men, who are directly in the path of all the "American weather," and here, as elsewhere, are remarkably healthy and vigorous set of fellows; they wear good clothes, too, which is not done by fishermen in general. To their abstinence must be attributed the lack of strife; during a long visit to the fishing stations the author saw no fighting, and did not hear a single oath. No fishing is permitted on Sunday. Drunkenness and profanity are rare everywhere in Scandinavia; there seems to be absolutely no idle, non-producing, dangerous class, such as is the mainstay of vice in every other European country. At fairs and feasts there is a great deal of drinking, but the period is brief, and the fun never culminates in fighting.—Harper's Magazine.

Alpine Climbing a Trade.

Alpine climbing has within the last twenty years become a science and a trade. Alpine clubs accumulate experience which is at the disposal of all the world. They have their newspapers and their annual dinners, and their monthly meetings. There are shops where every mountaineering requisite is sold, and so numerous are the guides that it is hard nowadays for even the best of them to make a living. These natives of the Alps make mountaineering easy. They point out to us the safest roads, and warn us against the most dangerous rocks. They cut for the daring adventurer a step in the ice slope, and after he has put his foot in it they even assist his upward journey by a friendly push behind. Any danger of falling into a crevasse is avoided by the party being tied together, and a precipice is brought within reach of the average tourist by a rope ladder. Hence, unless the ascent is entirely a new one, there is really little danger to encounter. The ordinary mountaineer climbs for pastime and applause, and he must be a spiritless coward indeed who knows not the zest which such danger as the usual, but now and then inevitable, avalanche imparts to what is one of the tamer sports. The Alpine climber, it is true, sometimes sets up claims to be reckoned among the pioneers of science. He now and then prints a dull drawing-room book, with pretty pictures, and fondly imagines that he ranks with Saussures, Tschudis, Schlegel-Gewitsch, Forbeses, Payers and Tyndalls, who were first attracted to the Alps by a love of what Bacon called "natural knowledge," but their work was carried on at elevations which the Alpine athlete would not condescend to visit, and where there is really less peril to an explorer than to a policeman in the Seven Dials on a Saturday night. The people who are writing letters to the papers about the necessity of looking after these reckless folk waste their sympathy. The average Alpine tourist is perfectly able to take care of himself. The verdict must be that after all he has a right to choose his own way of making his exit from a world in which he cannot otherwise achieve anything.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!" "Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

Old Jerry's Philosophy.

Whisky an' money will make a gen'leman of any man—in his own estimation. De poltest man I ever seed was at a railroad depot. A feller with a lot of trunks on a long thing went wheelin' around as though he was a tryin' to run around everybody. Finally a man stepped up an' sez: "I sees yer has 'siderable trouble runnin' agin people. To oblige yer, I'll stan' in front of yer machine."

Politeness can be carried too far. Tuther day I lifted my hat ter a 'oman an' lost de handkerchief outen it.

De reason dat yer hears a ole nigger say dat slavery was de most 'joyable because de world is brighter ter a boy.

I see feeder of a gossipin' 'oman den I is ob a horse. Yer ken pull out de horn of a sting, but de knife-blade ob do scandal is hard ter remove.

Just afore de election de candidate is in de July ob affection an' perspires with love, but arter the votes is all cast, he is in de January ob non-concern an' shivers with neglect.

Say, boss, len' me fifty cents.—Little Rock Gazette.

One of the Symptoms.

Somebody asks what is friendship? It is usually lending a fellow five dollars, and then seeing him dodge you in the streets, and talk you down behind your back to get you mad enough to not speak to him again.—Syracuse Times.

Some things are past finding out.

The love for whisky is what staggers a man.

Public Parks.

New York city plumes herself on the space of ground she has devoted to public parks, but it seems small when compared with the parks in London, which cover the following areas:

Richmond Park.	Acres
Windsor Park.	2,243
Windsor Park.	2,830
Hampton Court and Ebury Parks.	1,442
Row Park and Gardens.	1,044
Victoria Park.	360
Windsor Park.	628
Hyde Park.	350
Green, St. James' and Regent's Parks.	450
Hampstead Heath.	240
Kennington Park.	164
Alexandra Park.	192
Greenwich Park.	175
Finchley Park.	114

Total.

There are, beside the parks proper which are included in this list, a large number of so-called "downs," "commons" and fields, some of which have an area of between fifty and 100 acres, that run the aggregate up to at least 15,000 acres. The following are the areas of the New York parks:

Central Park.	Acres
Riverside Park.	84
Marine Park.	314
Mount Morris Park.	29
High Bridge.	21
The Battery.	104
Tompkins.	8
City Hall.	8
Washington.	8
Union.	3
Madison.	6
Reservoir.	4
Stuyvesant.	4

But Paris eclipses London as much as London does New York. The Paris parks are thus described:

"In the extent, picturesque beauty and artistic embellishment of her magnificent pleasure grounds Paris is without an equal. All that art in its varied resources could contribute, all that the most generous expenditure of money could accomplish, all that human ingenuity could devise, have united to render the parks of Paris superior to those of all the other capitals of Europe combined. Within the limits of the city proper there are, it is true, with the exception of the park of Monceaux, which is the perfection of landscape gardening—a few other highly-ornamented spaces, only public squares and places, but beyond the boundaries there are, at distances from less than a mile to ten, fifteen and twenty miles, grand parks like the Bois de Boulogne, the Bois de Vincennes, St. Cloud, St. Germain, the Champs Elysees, the Buttes Chaumont, and many others. The Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes have each 2,500 acres, while in the park of St. Cloud there are 1,000 acres. It is almost needless to say that they all largely not only to the beauty but to the pecuniary benefit of the city, and attract tens of thousands of the pleasure-seekers from the Old and New Worlds to the brilliant capital of the French republic. Within a little more than an hour by rail the great Forest of Fontainebleau, extending over an area of 42,000 acres, and which, in addition to its natural beauties of grove and meadow, has several beautifully-cultivated tracts of land blooming with the choicest plants and flowers. Of so-called parks in Paris and its immediate vicinity there are about 8,000 acres, but of public grounds, including the Forest of Fontainebleau, there are over 170,000 acres.

Shock.

It will be remembered that when President Garfield was shot, he immediately sank to the ground; his temperature descended below the normal standard, and the pallor of death settled on his features. Had this condition gone a little further, the heart would have ceased its beating. This was what they call shock. It was not caused by fright, nor by any effect on the feelings. It was purely physical. It is often among the most dangerous effects of the heart. Indeed, many a person has died of an accidental physical injury who would have fully recovered, could the body have rallied from the shock.

Precisely wherein the shock consists it is difficult to say. It seems to be somewhat analogous to the effect of a blow on the head, which instantly, and for a time, arrests consciousness and the power of motion.

Light depends on a certain wave-like movement in the molecules of ether; and sound on a similar movement in the molecules of air. Now, to touch a vibrating bell, or musical string, at once arrests the sound.

So it is thought that all nervous action depends on a like undulation in the molecules of the nerve substance, and a powerful disturbing cause, acting suddenly, somehow arrests, partially or wholly, these movements back even to the nerve centers.

Every case of shock involves danger—the danger that the vital organs, cut off from the force that works them, may cease to act. What is needed in such cases is to stimulate the heart.—Youth's Companion.

Shielding Crime.

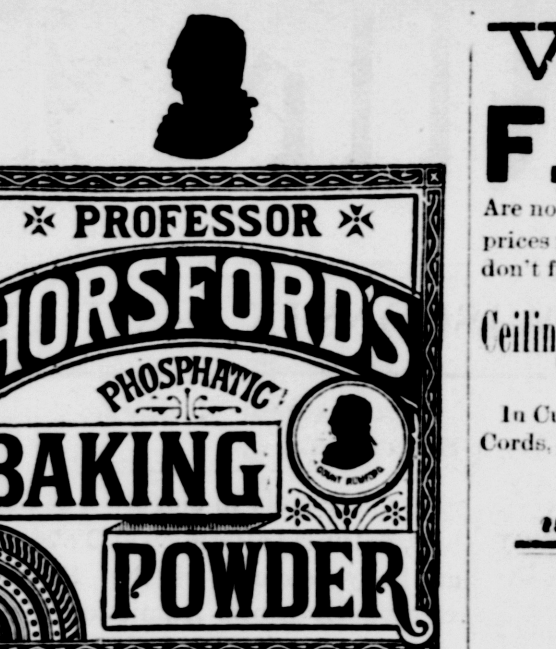
How easy it is in a great city to practice concealment! If any one, indeed, wishes to bury himself from the world there is no better place than New York. Even the police will be in ignorance unless there is money in the case. Not only names, but employment and character, are concealed in a facile manner. Many of the splendid gentlemen boarding at our best hotels are first-class gamblers, but they succeed in palming themselves off as down town lawyers, brokers, and sometimes as members of the army of returned Californians, with plenty of money. The same remark includes even houses whose real character may long be held in concealment. A recent instance of this is as follows: Henrietta Fralley, of Thirty-fourth street, was arrested for keeping a disorderly house, the proof being offered by a man who had been robbed there. The defendant indignantly denied the charge, and called upon her pastor to sustain her reputation. The latter appeared in court, and gave his name as the Rev. James Millett, of the Church of the Holy Martyrs.

He testified that the woman was a communicant in good standing, and that he had perfect confidence in her word. He had often visited the house in pastoral duty, and had never seen anything of a suspicious character. The police, however, said that the house had long borne a bad name, and the prisoner was convicted. The clergyman thus learned that for years he had been under a skillful deception, and no doubt this pious fraud was practiced solely in order to use him as a witness in case of complaint. Such are some of the phases of life.—New York Letter.

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